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CELEBRATION OF THE TREATY OF GHENT

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 9302

DECEMBER 5, 1913

STATEMENTS OF

HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS
MR. JOHN A. STEWART
MR. ANDREW B. HUMPHREY
DR. ALBERT SHAW
PROF. JAMES BROWN SCOTT
PROF. FRED. M. FLING
HON. CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY
PROF. HENRY S. DRINKER
MR. HENRY C. MORRIS
MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON

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COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(Committee room, gallery floor, west corridor. Telephone 230.)

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FEB 3 1914

CELEBRATION OF THE TREATY OF GHENT.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, December 5, 1913.

The committee assembled at 2.30 o'clock p. m., Hon. Henry D. Flood (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stewart, what bill do you desire to discuss this afternoon?

Mr. STEWART. It is House bill 9302.

The CHAIRMAN. Introduced by Mr. Smith, of New York?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you gentlemen ready to proceed?

STATEMENT OF HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. STRAUS. Mr. Chairman, my remarks will be brief. We come before you for the purpose of urging the passage of the bill H. R. 9302; but if, in the judgment of your committee, any other bill will be more desirable, we will be well satisfied.

We are as a Nation fortunate in the fact that, together with Great Britain, we are able to celebrate 100 years of peace, and we believe that a celebration of so important an event in the history of peace will be more valuable than countless sermons, speeches, professions, pious wishes, and hopes.

Here is a concrete fact that we are able to commemorate, not only for the welfare of the two Nations who afford this example, but for all nations, that two great nations can live side by side with a boundary of nearly 4,000 miles and for a period of 100 years can settle all of their differences without recourse to war, is a beautiful and a most gratifying fact.

But our purpose is larger than that. We believe that such a celebration, fittingly made, will be the best harbinger of hope for the maintenance of peace for years to come—we hope unending years—and that this example will be of great benefit to the world at large.

Some four years ago, unofficial committees were formed for the purpose of bringing the subject before the American people; and we have been working and doing the best we could in arousing public attention; and we have been wonderfully successful. The subject has been most sympathetically taken up in Canada by the leading officials and public citizens of that Dominion. It has been taken up enthusiastically in Great Britain; and a very large and important committee, comprising the leading men in public life and in private life in Great Britain have associated themselves together as the British Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundred Years of Peace, under the presidency of Earl Grey, formerly the Governor General of Canada.

And only a few months ago, in the month of September, I had a long conference with him while residing under his roof, where I spent several days; and I became thoroughly acquainted with the work that is being done there. And they have moved forward in a very practical way, and, as I understand, arrangements have already been made for the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, the home of the Washingtons, which is to be preserved as a public monument to that great family of our first President, for the glory of both countries.

What is needed now is some official recognition and a proof of official interest on the part of our Government in the furtherance of this plan. And we appear before you gentlemen, feeling that we do not need to make any long speeches to you, as we know that you will appreciate the purposes in view and the great good that can be effected.

Our appeal to you now is to give this great cause that official governmental sanction and approval by the passage of this bill or some similar bill. There is no one connected with this movement who desires any recognition. There are no personal vanities at stake. We are interested in this cause for the cause's sake; and we will feel that we have been fully compensated if you now take up the subject in such a way as in your judgment may seem best, believing and knowing, as we do, that if you will take action in the form of this bill, or any other form that appears to you best, the cause will immediately secure official action on the part of the Government of Great Britain, and on the part of our sister Commonwealth of Canada.

It is not intended to confine this commemoration to the three countries involved, namely, the United States, Great Britain, and Canada; but we have hope and we expect that there will be associated in this commemoration the leading nations of the world, and that every opportunity and every inducement will be given to them; and we feel confident that they will gladly associate themselves with a commemoration which is significant to the whole peace-loving world.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, may I address a question to Mr. Straus?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. HARRISON. How do you propose to celebrate this, Mr. Straus? Have the promoters of this proposition any particular plans in contemplation?

Mr. STRAUS. There have been several plans tentatively laid out, of which some of the other gentlemen who are here can give you the details. But those are simply plans that will be laid before you tentatively.

Mr. HARRISON. In order to get the matter clearly in mind, what, if anything, have Canada, or Great Britain, or Ireland, or any of the other countries done toward carrying out this proposition?

Mr. STRAUS. Well, this very great and important committee—probably one of the most important committees ever formed in Great Britain—under the presidency of Earl Grey, and with such men as Lord Weirdale, and nearly all the leading men of Great Britain, have formed an organization similar to the one that we have here, and they have taken action and have made an arrangement with the Anglo-American Exposition Co., and a part of their resources, I understand, are to be derived from their exposition, to the extent of

£40,000, to be devoted to commemorating the celebration in some some permanent educational work.

And a movement is being perfected for application to Parliament to make an appropriation for this commemoration. What the British plans are perhaps some of the other gentlemen of this committee, Mr. Stuart especially, can tell you more definitely than I can. I merely want to bring to your attention the general proposition of the commemoration; and speaking personally, I would rather be guided by the judgment of the members of this committee—because it is after all a question that is so nearly related to foreign relations than by any plan formulated in advance; I should be very glad to have that plan entirely taken under the supervision and guidance of this committee.

Mr. HARRISON. The reason that I asked the question is that I understand that Judge Parker, in speaking before the Senate committee on this proposition, suggested the idea of building monuments between Canada and the United States; and I had understood that that was the desire of those who promoted this proposition.

Mr. STRAUS. That is one of the tentative plans that have been brought forward for the purpose of commemoration which is submitted, subject, of course to the judgment and approval of this committee.

But whatever form—and there may be a number of forms, and should, perhaps, be—the commemoration will take, it should be such as to physically show the cementing of peace between the two countries. There has to be some work done of a literary nature. We have in view a plan that is now in process of working out, of the writing of a history of the last hundred years, by some distinguished authority, I think Prof. Dunning, a very distinguished historian and professor of Columbia University.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your understanding, Mr. Straus, that this commission to be appointed under this bill would recommend plans for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, and would also recommend the erection of a memorial?

Mr. STRAUS. My recommendation is that this committee should take the whole subject under its consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the commission to be appointed under this bill?

Mr. STRAUS. I mean the commission should take the whole subject under consideration.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me I should like to say this: The only difficulty that I can see is that this bill provides merely for the appointment of a commission.

Mr. STRAUS. Yes.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. And that commission is to elaborate a plan for the particular form of the celebration. Now, that means that that commission is to report back to Congress?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. And then Congress would have to be called upon to take action again, a second time, on the approval of the plan. Is that correct?

Mr. STRAUS. That is my understanding of it, Mr. Bartholdt.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Now, the intervening time is very short. The celebration is to be next year.

Mr. STRAUS. Yes.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. And there will be only one session of Congress intervening between the time of the celebration and this present moment.

Mr. STRAUS. Yes.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. So I doubted in my own mind whether it would be practicable to come back to Congress again or whether it would not be better for this committee to elaborate a plan and lay it before the House for approval.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this to be done in conjunction with any other committee that is to be appointed?

Mr. HARRISON. The bill says so.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Yes; this commission is to confer with similar commissions to be appointed by Great Britain and Canada, and also other commissions—of course, I do not know what commissions they refer to—in the United States.

Mr. STRAUS. Well, there are State commissions.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Straus, do you not think there ought to be some limitations on the authority of this commission as to the cost of any proposition they might devise?

Mr. STRAUS. My own view is—Mr. Stewart will explain a little further—that if we can as promptly as possible get some recognition on the part of our Government as a starter, it will be a tremendous encouragement to legislation in Canada and in Great Britain; and I think the most advisable thing for us to do is to enact a bill of this kind making a small appropriation which might be passed as quickly as possible in order to effect the purpose I referred to, and then, subsequently, if you please, in another bill, let the committee elaborate such a plan as it desires.

The CHAIRMAN. Your chief desire at present is to get some recognition from this Government of the work of the committee that has been preparing for this celebration?

Mr. STRAUS. Yes, sir; that is the chief purpose.

Mr. HARRISON. Well, Mr. Straus, under this bill if it passes this commission is to take up the work of other commissions in other countries, to work out a plan?

Mr. STRAUS. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON. Suppose that they finally agreed on marking the boundary between Canada and the United States, which would cost, let us say, roughly estimating it, $5,000,000, and they should recommend or report back to Congress that that work should be done in commemoration, in connection with other celebrations. Do you not think that if this commission, working jointly with these other commissions, should recommend that, and the Congress should turn that report down, England or Canada might feel badly about it and hold it against us that we did not carry out this report?

Mr. STRAUS. I think not. I do not see how that could be. It says here, "to report to Congress a plan for the appropriate celebration, in the National Capital and elsewhere;" so that in the very passage of the bill it is shown that this is simply a preliminary commission looking toward such action as Congress might deem proper; and it is to be assumed that that preliminary commission, the way it is provided for in the bill, will be sensible and make sensible and practicable suggestions, and such that can be reasonably carried out. That is the way it seems to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it is necessary to have such an elaborate commission as provided in this bill?

Mr. STRAUS. I think it would be wise to have a very responsible commission. We are not distinctly wedded to it in this particular form; but I think it would be well to make it a dignified, large commission, which could thoroughly advise Congress.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN A. STEWART.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, having been more fully identified with the detail work of our American committee, I can explain to you some of the things that have been done and the causes which have led us to do certain things.

I would like to make this statement, as a matter of record, so it may be plain to every one of the committee and the American public: That while this movement was organized in America to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, that anniversary was made the pretext, or the reason, for our passing a resolution at the meeting at which we were organizing, inviting France, Germany, Italy, and the other nations of the world to participate with us in a universal celebration. That has been our purpose from the very beginning; and we have tried repeatedly to make it clear, although there seems to be a very widespread misunderstanding as to this our original purpose.

This, then, was to be and is to be a universal celebration: and immediately subsequent to the passage of this resolution we put before representatives of the various nations, through men of eminence in our own committee, our full plan of celebration. After we had organized nationally, we assisted in the organization of committees in Canada, in Great Britain, in Austria, and other parts of the world; and if you will look at our yearbook you will see that numbers of ambassadors, among them Mr. Jusserand, and ministers are honorary members of our association.

After the Canadian and British committees had been formed, we conferred with them with reference to practicable plans of celebration; and the British committee as a part of their share in this general celebration have already purchased Selgrave Manor, and they have arranged with the authorities of Westminster Abbey to erect there and to have dedicated in 1915 a memorial to George Washington.

They are also, in connection with the Anglo-American Exposition, to erect a fund which will create a lectureship memorial in connection with the Selgrave Manor. The trustees of the manor have already been appointed. Mr. Brice, as I understand it, is to be the head of that memorial and to deliver the first formal address upon the relations between America and Great Britain.

In other ways the British committee has already prepared to celebrate the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent.

Now, in our turn, we have done certain concrete things. We have engaged Prof. Dunning, of Columbia University, the president of the American Historical Society, not to rewrite history or anything of that kind, but to write a history of the centenary of peace with particular relation to international treaties and agreements. That is to say, he is to explain and elucidate what has been done as between us and other nations with relation to the peaceful settlement of

disputes. Such matters are but lightly touched upon in our school histories, and this is Prof. Dunning's task. His work will be purely a recital of fact and contain but little comment.

Our American committee, under the impulse of a desire expressed in Chicago, is to present to the British committee a replica of St. Gaudens's very famous statue of Lincoln, and we intend and have already taken steps to present to the people of the great nations of the world, through committees to be organized or which have already been organized, some memorial—some gift—that will express appreciation on our part of the fact that we have had, in many instances, unbroken peace, and in some other instances our gifts will be a testimony and covenant that, so far as may be humanly possible, we will not break the peace as between us and other nations.

All these things we have done. We have, besides, organized committees in all of the States. We have organized committees in 76 cities and localities. Most of these committees are active, and some of them have already done important work. Some of the States have established by legislation State commissions. As the result of our Richmond conference, we intend to ask the State governments to celebrate together at one time, on the 17th and 18th of February, which are the anniversaries of the days on which the treaty of Ghent was in the one instance ratified and in the other instance proclaimed.

Mr. STRAUS. In what year?

Mr. STEWART. In 1815.

Mr. STRAUS. Yes.

Mr. STEWART. We hope, therefore, to have a simultaneous celebration in a formal way; that is, by delivering addresses and having ceremonies, etc., at the State capitals and elsewhere.

Then we are trying to arrange for the celebration of the very striking fact that never, as between us and Germany, only once as between us and France, never as between us and Italy and many other nations, has the peace been broken by any act on the part of either that would lead to war. And we in various ways intend to signalize those events.

Now, if I may reply to the query made a few moments ago by the Representative.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Harrison.

Mr. STEWART. We have come to an understanding, of course entirely in an unofficial and informal way, with the British and Canadian committees. And may I say this? That it has been said publicly and has been said to me privately that Canada stands ready to match anything that the Government of the United States may do for the purpose of this celebration in making it a success and as an earnest of their good faith and of their friendship for us; and there has been suggested, among other things, that the boundary line be suitably marked by some form of memorial. Canada's ideas are not extravagant, and neither are ours. In fact, the greatest support given to any proposal made by any artist or sculptor or by any man in authority upon the subject of monuments was given to the proposition made by Mr. Gutzon Borda, whose head of Lincoln graces the Rotunda of the Capitol, that we could take some of the enormous boulders left by the glaciers and place on the face of them bronze tablets with a fitting inscription; which would be more dignified than any enormous pile of polished granite or marble that the sculptors

and artists and architects of this country or of the world could elaborate.

And our whole idea as to monuments is something simple and dignified; so that we shall not ask for, and we shall not try to raise, any enormous sums of money for this purpose. What we do hope to do, however, aside from the mere celebration, is to have certain endowments created; and we have not only the hope, but we have the assurance, in certain parts, that they will be created; and among these is one to permit us to bring about an interchange of newspaper men. I do not mean by this the men who have established reputations as great authors and whose names signed to almost any sort of production will bring $1 or $2 a word, but the men who really are the real molders of public opinion in this country and in other countries—the working newspaper men, who tell the story of the doings of every day in their own language in the newspapers.

We want to send newspaper men all through the world, to France, Germany, Great Britain, and Canada, and to keep them there through a term of years, that they may educate themselves into an understanding of the personality and of the traits and character of the peoples of the world, and that they may put them understandingly before our people, so that we may in turn understand people of other nations a little better. And we want to bring newspaper men from Germany France, and other parts of the world to America, that they in turn may be educated to understand us and that they may interpret us to the people of the country from which they come.

Then we want to establish endowments for lectureships and interchange of professors, and for a number of other purposes, all of which are purely a private matter for our own committee, and of course we shall obviously not ask Congress or the Government to appropriate a penny for such purpose.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Stewart, can you give us any idea, roughly, of what would be the cost of this celebration according to the plans that you have mapped out or considered?

Mr. STEWART. According to our own plans, with what we should hope to raise privately and in connection with these various endowments, which are really an aftermath of the celebration, it will probably cost several million dollars.

Mr. HARRISON. How many millions?

Mr. STEWART. Oh, so far as the celebration itself is concerned and official participation, we hope and expect that the most eminent men of the various countries of the world will come here; and we have been told by various representatives of other governments that, in all likelihood, we shall be called upon to entertain men of the very highest eminence and the very highest standing from other countries. This will alone cost a large sum, but it will be money well spent.

We hope—and we can not realize it, of course, without official recognition, congressional recognition—we hope to make this celebration so universal, so to impress the public mind, so to inspire the sentiment of the peoples of the world, that there will be a tremendous interchange of individuals; in other words, that thousands and thousands of our citizens may go abroad, go to London, go to Berlin, go to Paris, and to other places where this celebration is going on; and we have assurances that a great many will go, men who never have been over before. That, of course, will be entirely private.

The CHAIRMAN. What we are anxious to ascertain, Mr. Stewart, is how much you are likely to ask the Government to appropriate for the purposes of this celebration?

Mr. STEWART. Well, in the first instance, there is the plan of official participation. Now, we have no plans in that regard at all; we are leaving that matter entirely to the Government, with the statement on our part that we have, as I say, received assurances from our friends in other lands that there will be men here of the very highest eminence, whom the Government would delight to honor, and who if they should come here they would have to come here and be officially recognized, or undoubtedly many of them could not come—and for obvious reasons.

I should say that, under the terms of this bill, all of the immediate necessities of the celebration would be cared for here up to the time of a submission to Congress of a comprehensive plan of Government participation, because we do not hope that as a result of our efforts or through Government appropriation to complete all of these monuments, and it is not our intention to do so. We want to complete what we can. We want to have a respectable number finished. We want to start, perhaps, one or two, and trust to the future and to the sentiment evoked by this celebration to bring about their completion.

So that it is very hard to answer concretely your question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HARRISON. Can you give us any idea? The reason I ask the question is that if we go into the House with a proposition like this the Members will want to know about the approximate cost of it; and if you can not give them any ideas as to the cost of a proposition, you fall down with the proposition.

Mr. STEWART. Well, I should say, from what I have learned in Canada and elsewhere, that it is rather the consensus of view that the ultimate cost in toto of this celebration would not be much over half a million dollars. What do you think, Mr. Humphrey? That is aside, as I say, from such monuments as may be built far in the future.

Mr. HARRISON. Let us take into consideration the monuments also. How much do you think it would cost?

Mr. STEWART. That is a poser. I should say several million dollars.

Mr. HARRISON. How many millions?

Mr. STEWART. Three or four.

Mr. STRAUS. Oh, no. It depends, of course, upon what monuments they decide upon.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect Congress to ultimately appropriate that much money? Is that what you mean?

Mr. STEWART. No; Congress would undoubtedly listen to the request of its own commission, provided a commission were created, in the carrying out of any plan that the commission might prepare.

Mr. HARRISON. The United States would put up its pro rata share of that amount, would it not?

Mr. STEWART. We understand that Canada will put up, dollar for dollar, whatever the United States is willing to appropriate in our common expense.

And we also understand that the United States having taken the initiative in this celebration, Great Britain and the component

members of the British Empire stand ready to follow whatever the Government of the United States may do.

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Stewart, have you any well-defined plan that you and your associates are at work upon to be carried out? Have you got that far?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHARP. What do you contemplate, briefly stated?

Mr. STEWART. We hope to see erected along the boundary between the United States and Canada certain monuments that will signalize the peace that has prevailed between us for the last hundred years—commemorative monuments. But, as I say, these we have planned to be plain and dignified. Mr. Humphrey, who was chairman of the committee on memorials, can submit a list of the propositions which we have considered.

The CHAIRMAN. They are to be paid for by the two Governments?

Mr. STEWART. That does not necessarily follow. The State governments and the Provincial Governments stand ready to appropriate something toward their payment. In some instances, they will be entirely paid for by the State and Provincial Governments and by public subscriptions.

The CHAIRMAN. But in the event the State and Provincial Governments fail to do so——

Mr. STEWART. Then, as I understand it, the Dominion Government stands ready to match the money contributed by the United States, dollar for dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. The Dominion Government and this Government would pay for them?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir; the Dominion Government and this Government would pay for it.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the cost, in your opinion, of the celebration itself?

Mr. STEWART. Well, the celebration is divided into three parts—the national celebration, which is to be here in the District of Columbia, the National Capital; the State celebrations, which will be held on the 17th and 18th of February, 1915; and then local celebrations, which will follow the order established for them, from East and South to North and West.

The local celebrations, of course, are purely a local matter; and no appropriation is asked for them. So are the State celebrations entirely a State matter, and no appropriation is asked for them.

All that we are asking for is the creation of this commission, and the participation of the United States Government in such celebration as is taken part in by Great Britain, Canada, and other nations. In other words, the international celebration, and the erection of monuments.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I was asking about: What appropriation would be asked of Congress to bear the expenses of the celebration itself?

Mr. STEWART. Well, I should say $500,000 would cover that.

Mr. STRAUS. $500,000, and the $150,000 for all the preliminary part of the work.

Mr. STEWART. Yes; and probably all of that might not be used, and that could be applied to the $500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you propose that these commissions should meet, the commissions on the part of Canada, Great Britain, and other countries?

Mr. STEWART. I should say that, as with meetings of our own commission with the British, the Australian, the Newfoundland, and the Canadian commissions, which met in the city of New York, that other commissions might accept invitations to come here to meet.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the joint meeting contemplated by this bill?

Mr. STEWART. I assume there might be two meetings, one meeting here in Washington and perhaps a meeting in London. We have had joint meetings; we expect to have a joint meeting this coming year in London.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the ex officio members of this commission as designated in this bill are representative men.

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And will be very busy the first half of next year.

Mr. STEWART. Well, of course, so far as the personnel of the commission is concerned—in fact, the entire bill itself is simply introduced, through the courtesy of Representative Smith, by way of suggestion. We have no pride in the proposition at all, and we simply lay the matter before Congress in the form of this bill in order that you gentlemen may criticize and change it in such particulars as you may see fit.

The CHAIRMAN. Then do you not recognize the force of the suggestion made by Dr. Bartholdt—for instance, this appropriation for the celebration itself would certainly have to be made before next December, would it not?

Mr. STEWART. Yes; it seems so. The celebration will begin on the 24th of December of this coming year.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Congress might adjourn in June. Do you contemplate this commission making a report before that time and getting an additional appropriation?

Mr. STEWART. We assume this: Our committee, for instance, has been at work now for nearly four years. We have a mass of material which we could lay before the commission inside of 24 hours if it were needed, and also reports in typewritten form of all the conferences we have held, everything that we have done, and which are, I believe, illuminative of this whole subject.

So that the commission as appointed would not have to hold very many meetings, and not very many hearings. In fact, all the information that they would want could be laid before them immediately. There are committees, as I say, in every State and every locality in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. That is doubtless true, as you state. But even so, do you not think this appropriation is rather too large for preliminary purposes?

Mr. STEWART. Well, that is for the committee, of course, to say.

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Stewart, in that connection let me here say that, in view of the experience we had in raising about $700,000 to build the Perry Monument at Put-in-Bay, near my home in Ohio, the form of the appropriation as it came out of Congress contained certain conditions precedent—that the various States that bordered upon these Great Lakes should contribute their quota—and I assume

that whatever is done by Congress, and whatever bill may be reported out of this committee, it will have provisos in it as conditions precedent that the Dominion of Canada must first satisfy Congress that so much is pledged and will be raised—the State of New York so much and these other donors so much.

I am only throwing this out as a suggestion, because undoubtedly Congress would require those stipulations and those conditions before it passed such a bill.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir. In fact, we should be very pleased to have them incorporated in the bill.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Stewart, you say you have all of your plans ready to turn over to this commission immediately; that is, your suggestions for the celebration?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON. Well, I notice Judge Parker says that you contemplate the construction of permanent monuments, consisting of parks, roadways, and international bridges, etc. Do you contemplate all of that? That would take a good deal more money than you estimate there.

Mr. STEWART. Judge Parker refers to a particular instance, along the Niagara frontier, where the Dominion of Canada owns a strip 100 feet wide, from lake to lake. On our side, the New York side, we have already a park owned by the State; we have a boulevard, which is nearly completed, from Buffalo to Fort Niagara; and the judge referred to a plan which we had under contemplation with relation to the State of New York.

Now, the Dominion of Canada is planning the building of a boulevard from Fort Erie to Windsor; that is, across the Canadian peninsula. And inasmuch as that road will be built, and other roads are being built—for instance, in the State of Michigan and elsewhere, as in New York State, where we are building a road from New York to the Canadian frontier, and Canada in turn from Quebec to Montreal down to Rouses Point, meeting the New York frontier—we have been trying for several years to bring about some coordination of plan in the building of these roads, and to some extent we have succeeded, not so much as a memorial, but as a means of facilitating intercourse between us and our Canadian friends.

That is what Judge Parker refers to, and in some part, as I say, our plan has already been carried out. The boulevard next spring will be built to the Canadian frontier and in August from Montreal south, so that that boulevard will be opened; and under a Parliamentary act, or a provincial act, the Canadian part of the boulevard has been named in memory of King Edward.

Then Judge Parker's reference to a memorial bridge or bridges refers to a matter which was taken up between us and the Canadian committee and the Canadian Government, and it seems to meet, to some extent, the sentiments of the Canadian committee.

But, of course, if any proposition of that kind is made it will be made as a separate proposition emanating, not alone from us, but from the provincial and the Dominion Governments as well. So that that matter does not come under what you might call the establishment of memorials, because it would require the formal joint action of the two Governments. And as I say, while Canada and the people that we have seen in this country are very much taken

with the bridge idea, yet it is a monument that would require separate action, which we hope some time will be taken as a very fitting way in which to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of peace between us and Canada.

And that plan and other plans will, of course, be laid before the congressional commission, although they are, in a way, entirely apart from the celebration proper.

Mr. SHARP. As a matter of fact, Mr. Stuart, you would not expect to celebrate that anniversary by means of monuments any more than by the laying of the corner stones in the case of many of these monuments, would you?

Mr. STEWART. That is about what we have in contemplation; that is all we can do now. But in order to lay a corner stone we must make plans, and plans must be prepared under some definitive action on the part of those in authority.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Chairman, of course the question in the minds of the committee is how to persuade Congress to do something. I judge from that standpoint because I am entirely favorable to the proposition. But I am afraid that an appropriation of $150,000 for this commission, considering the fact that they are to serve without compensation, and that the material is practically ready to be laid before the commission, is a little too high, and I want to ask you, Mr. Stewart, whether you would consider it—of course, you would not consider it an unfriendly act if that appropriation should be cut down?

Mr. STEWART. Not at all. As I say, we have no pride in either the amount of the appropriation or the bill itself, and that is simply laid before this committee as a suggestion.

Mr. HARRISON. I hope you will not consider it unfriendly because I ask these questions. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEWART. No, sir; not at all.

Mr. HARRISON. Because you know we have an economical Congress this year.

Mr. STEWART. We are here to be criticized and to answer questions, and we are here to do anything this committee desires us to do and we not only assent but we cordially and sincerely assent to every proposition this committee may make as to this bill or any bill we may put before them, and whatever consideration this committee sees fit to give we shall accept with very great thanks.

Mr. CLINE. May I ask you a question, Mr. Stewart?

Mr. STEWART. Certainly.

Mr. CLINE. What this committee wants, more than anything else, is some concrete information as to what plan your committee has arrived at. If we are to pilot this proposition through Congress, we have to have that kind of information.

Mr. STEWART. Yes; and we are prepared to give it to you.

Mr. CLINE. Because on the floor of the House, when the bill gets there, there will be a lot of inquiries, and otherwise we would not know anything about how to answer them.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLINE. And before we start in on this proposition, as one member of the committee I should like to have pretty definite information of what you propose to have done and how you propose to do it.

Mr. STEWART. Yes; we shall be very glad to lay before the committee all the data we have—a summary of it—so that you may see for yourselves just what we are planning and just what we have done.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not given us a pretty good summary of what you have done?

Mr. STEWART. Oh, yes; but you may want copies of our resolutions. We have a voluminous yearbook, which deals somewhat in detail with everything we have done. But, as I say, there are many things we have not been able to do, except by way of suggestion, because we have no governmental sanction and there has been no Government commission to take up the work authoritatively.

Mr. CLINE. I understand that many of these plans are merely speculative?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Mr. CLINE. And no definite understanding has been reached as to them?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Mr. CLINE. And of course they are so varied themselves that the cost of them necessarily is varied. But that matter of plan and cost is an important matter, about which the House will have to know before they consider any of them.

Mr. STEWART. We shall be very glad to lay before you, sir, such plans by way of suggestion as to border monuments which we have, and I may say that very likely we can get from the Canadian committee an authoritative statement of just what they would suggest and how far they will go as to plans, and what they would suggest as to the cost of monuments.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Canadian committee been appointed?

Mr. STEWART. Yes; but their status is very different from ours. There, as in Great Britain, the committee itself represents unofficially the Government. In other words, George Perley, who is a minister of Mr. Borden's cabinet, without portfolio, is the guiding influence of the committee, and Sir Edmund Walker, who is a conspicuous member of the Government, is the chairman. Other members of the Government are members of that committee, so that it has a quasi official character that no committee in this country can have.

That is absolutely true also of the British committee and the Australian committee, so that anything you may get from the Canadian committee would be almost the same as if Mr. Borden and his Government were to put their visé to it.

Mr. CLINE. I do not want to be understood, Mr. Stewart, as being opposed to this proposition at all.

Mr. STEWART. I understand, sir; your question was very proper, and we are glad to answer it.

Mr. SHARP. Of course, you can only give your opinion as to what would be done by this commission.

Mr. STEWART. Of course.

STATEMENT OF MR. ANDREW B. HUMPHREY, OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Humphrey, we will be glad to hear from you.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. Stewart has the program in charge. Since you gentlemen have just been through the closing hours of Congress, and I have been through practically the same thing in Richmond, I will be brief.

Our main object is not to take the initiative and go too far and presume too much. His Majesty the King of England practically appointed and sanctioned the sending over of a large committee, under the leadership of Lord Weardale, Sir George Reid, Lord High Commissioner of Australia, and Sir Edmund Walker, of Canada, and they came direct to the United States and by invitation visited the House of Representatives and were officially received by the Speaker. They were also received by the President of the United States and the Vice President, who commended the action of the committee.

Our committee has worked with this one idea of being able to bring together all the cooperative influences, societies, organizations, the peace societies, the fraternal organizations, the churches, and the schools and universities into an effective working national committee.

Now, we have a committee of about 10,000 members. Each governor has appointed a committee from his own State. We have created this organization for this purpose—to help make this celebration a national and international success.

If we go to Canada, or England, where the King has officially given his sanction to certain parts of our work and the Government has given its approval, or to Australia, or Canada—they can say to us, "What is the Government of the United States doing"?

So we have brought the matter to you gentlemen for you to say—what it is not for us to say—what attitude the Government of the United States shall take towards the advances, if you please, made by his Majesty the King of the Dominions overseas, and men like Ambassador Jusserand, who is a member of our committee and is willing to recommend that France shall participate with other nations in making this celebration a world commemoration.

The CHAIRMAN. What we are anxious to get at, Mr. Humphrey, is what you contemplate, the memorials that will be erected——

Mr. HUMPHREY (interposing). I am chairman of the committee on memorials——

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). And what the celebration will cost this Government.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I have made a three years' study of it with the consulting engineer of the committee. We have also had the advice of a retired Army officer who is thoroughly familiar with the Canadian frontier and has handled the Government appropriations for the entrance to the Erie Canal near Buffalo; we have had his advice. We were here last year with a picture of a proposed memorial bridge at Buffalo and one at Niagara Falls.

Now, we can not fix amounts offhand. It will cost more than this first appropriation to get accurate surveys and plans and estimates

upon which a contractor could work or upon which Congress could depend. All we can say is that we have recommended to our committee on memorials that "the little gravestones" that now mark the boundary be removed, and that we put something up there that will suggest life and sentiment, so that the hunter, the little child, or the farmer passing by would almost take off their hats, knowing that they were on the border line of the United States and Canada.

We can not estimate cost until we determine what the model of the monuments shall be. It might be anywhere from $10,000 to $5,000,000—depending upon what your engineers recommend.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of those would you recommend?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I would not recommend. I should leave that entirely to Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you can not give us any estimate of what we would be expected to appropriate in the future?

Mr. HUMPHREY. No; I do not think it is advisable to submit any estimate. I think that should be left to Congress and the commission under its control, to make recommendations and secure estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you ask us here for an appropriation of $150,000.

Mr. HUMPHREY. For that purpose, and examining into the matter and reporting.

The CHAIRMAN. Wait a minute, please. That may lead to indefinite appropriations in the future. As these gentlemen have stated, time and again, before we can get this appropriation through we have to give the House some idea of what this thing may lead to, what is expected now and what will be expected of Congress in the future.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I see your point. I think the proper people to pass upon that would be your commission—or, if your committee had time to go into the details, we would be very glad to submit them at the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. We thought you had made an estimate.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Only in a rough way.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to have it in a rough way.

Mr. HUMPHREY. You can not get an engineer to submit an estimate for a bridge across the Niagara River without the specifications. Mr. Stuart has given it in the rough.

Mr. BARTHOLDT (interposing). Mr. Humphrey, would it not be possible that we might estimate here on some certain plan, and when that commission gets to work they can reject it and devise an entirely different plan if they desire?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, sir; the Government engineers will inform you; and our engineer, if you wish to consult him, will give what information he has.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true; the commission may reject every suggestion you make. But, at the same time, if you give us an estimate of what the cost will probably be, when we are trying to get this bill through the House we can make a statement that is based on the information derived from somebody who has made a study of the question.

Mr. HUMPHREY. We could not do that as well as you could for a post office, for instance, because in that case you have a specific plan to work on, and those plans cost money.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. If you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, I see the difficulty. The only way in which that could be reached in connection with this bill would be to put a limitation of the amount within which that commission is to estimate its plans.

Mr. STEDMAN. Mr. Chairman, Col. Cameron would like to answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. CAMERON. In a rough way, to answer that question I do not know how we can do it better than to adopt the suggestion made to this committee by the Secretary of State an hour or two ago when we called on him. He said the committee would be asking these questions, and preparatory to answering them he said, "Tell them this, that all the cost covered by your plans would be less than the cost of a battleship for England, and less than the cost of a battleship for America." When everything is said and done, we do not know where these figures will carry up to; but it will all be inside the cost of a battleship, both for England and for America.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think that will be regarded as a satisfactory answer.

Mr. HARRISON. That might appeal to some of us, but not to all.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Chairman, may I say this, that we shall be very happy inside of a week or ten days to lay before this committee a definite estimate of the cost of the celebration and the cost of the border memorials. These estimates are of varying figures running from $1 up to $100 apiece, and the estimates will also show in some detail what we have been advised by our artists, architects, and others.

And if that will be satisfactory and will cover the desires of the committee we shall be very glad indeed to submit to you all of these various proposals in black and white, with figures to back up our statements.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; you realize, of course, that what we want is to be in a position to defend this proposition on the floor of the House.

Mr. STEWART. Yes; I understand.

Mr. SHARP. I want to ask Mr. Humphrey this question. He has given a good deal of study and knows more than anybody else about the territory and the field investigation this commission would have to go over, because the commission would be new to it.

Suppose the committee see fit now to recommend the passage of the bill, so modifying it as to the size of the commission and the amount involved as to put the amount down to $25,000 with a smaller commission, making it purely a temporary arrangement and tentative—to investigate in a preliminary way and get all the information we are seeking to get, with a view to presenting it in a more thorough manner to Congress showing what appropriations would be needed to carry the plan through; would that be satisfactory?

Mr. HUMPHREY. We would not need any appropriations at all if the Government would furnish the engineers and competent people to make such a report, and make an intelligent report. But if we have to hire competent engineers, they are very expensive, and the

making of plans is expensive, and the traveling is expensive. The Government is in a position to do this more cheaply with its own men as, for instance, with Col. Simons, who has had charge of the great works along the Niagara frontier. He has contributed valuable information to us without a cent of cost to us, and he is a retired Army officer.

Mr. SHARP. That is along the line of my thought, that instead of now expecting us to appropriate or recommend an appropriation of $150,000, for merely preliminary purposes—we all concede that in its finality it will be very much larger than $150,000—we make a smaller appropriation for the preliminary work; $150,000 is altogether too large for preliminary work, and not anywhere near large enough for a final appropriation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I see your point; and to answer your question, I think your committee, with your great experience (and this is not my first experience), I know you gentlemen are able to handle these things in an economical and thorough way; and speaking for myself and those of my colleagues, whom I know well, I should be perfectly willing to leave this matter in your hands, to fix that amount at $25,000 if you see fit.

The amount in the bill as it was unanimously passed by the Senate last year was $100,000. It was a bill similar to this and was lost in the closing hours of Congress, because the House never had time to reach it.

I think I may say, if there is no objection on the part of my colleagues, that I am perfectly willing to leave it any way you gentlemen see fit. You represent the Government; and whatever you do will be satisfactory to us; and we will give you the benefit of our work. And I want to say that none of these gentlemen are under salary; not a dollar is paid to them for services rendered. But we will give you all we have been able to gather and accumulate, and will cooperate with you in every way, and leave it in your hands; and I think that will be satisfactory to all our members.

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Humphrey, I want to say that, so far as I am personally concerned, it is because I am in favor of this proposition that I want to present a feasible proposition which Congress will pass; and I do not think it is possible to get $150,000 to spend in a preliminary way.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I understand. And the time, as Mr. Bartholdt says, is very short. The expenditure of that money will be entirely in your hands; and if it was not all used the rest of it could be turned back. That is for you gentlemen to say.

Mr. CLINE. You should understand that the House very rarely returns bills back here, and this is a special appropriation.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Well, a committee of Congress like this would doubtless have its recommendations accepted.

We are perfectly willing to leave it to you. I have in my hand a list of 23 memorial propositions; but only three or four of them, I think, will be considered as proper for the Government. Such propositions as the States adopt will be paid for by them; and the statue that we propose to erect to Queen Victoria in Washington will be paid for and managed by the women of the United States; and certain other things will be done by the 20,000,000 school children of the United States; others by the citizens in New York City, who expect

to erect a museum of the peaceful arts, with an ultimate cost of $30,000,000, and we do not propose to ask the United States Government for a cent for those things. Part of that money is already raised.

That will simply show you the way in which this celebration sentiment has grown. Take the meeting at Richmond yesterday, for example. There were gentlemen from as far away as Saskatchewan; and others from Nebraska, from Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Georgia, California, New Hampshire, etc., and various parts of the country. If we had time it would be very interesting for you to hear from them, about the sentiment existing in those various localities.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the committee is pretty well satisfied about the public sentiment behind this movement. We just want to get at what it is practicable to get through Congress.

STATEMENT OF DR. ALBERT SHAW, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Dr. SHAW. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I do not think I shall take your time for more than a moment. I think the matter has been presented to you; and you understand perfectly that we are all here with a public-spirited motive, and no other. And our motive in nowise differs from yours, except that your rsponsibility is greater than ours in handling public money.

I think that the idea, which we believe to be a very good one, and a really valuable one, should have the sanction of the Goverment, and if you should deem it wise to appoint a commission, and to give the commission money enough so that its necessary expenses for a preliminary survey could be met, that commission, in cooperation with the men who have really done a great deal of work, would accomplish what we desire.

I met last May those international commissions in New York that came from England and Australia and Canada; and it seemed to me that they had not only large visions and varied plans, but that they were ingenuous and efficient enough to carry out many of those with money that would be raised by voluntary subscription and in private ways.

But to get that accomplished efficiently would give prestige to the whole thing; and since the whole thing represents governmental action anyway, the celebration of a great governmental event, if we should get the Government to give its sanction to the whole idea of a celebration, and to give an official touch to the celebration as such, it has seemed to me that very many of these monuments and memorials would be built and could be built just as well by localities.

I do not know of any particular reason why, for instance, memorials that would mark transit from Minnesota to Manitoba could not be paid for by the citizens of Minnesota and Manitoba; and I imagine that they would find a way to do that, and be glad to do it. Would they not, Mr. Nelson?

Mr. NELSON. I think so.

Dr. SHAW. I think so. Mr. Nelson is from Minneapolis. I lived in Minnesota once; and I think Minnesota and Manitoba would take care of important projects along their boundary line. I think New York and Ontario are evolving their plans and providing pretty nearly what we want now along the frontier.

But Government oversight to give suggestions and directions to some of those States would produce more satisfactory results, without going very deeply into the Treasury. I do not believe we need go very deeply into the Treasury to get the program achieved. But I do think that a Federal commission, which is official and which is created by act of Congress, could help to formulate and coordinate a great many of these plans and bring them to a focus; and it would be very possible then—I imagine Sir Edmund Walker would be glad to come at once, or within a reasonable time, to Washington, and to confer with such commission; and he has given a great deal of thought to the matter, as several others of the leading public men of Canada have done.

I imagine that plans would begin to be evolved out of suggestions very rapidly; and you would find that out of the thinking that has already been done you would get a very workable, efficient, and at the same time economical program.

There is not a single gentleman who has come here to-day who has the slightest desire or the slightest lurking motive which would lead the United States Government into an extravagant expenditure. I think every penny ought to be very carefully checked, and there ought to be real results for every penny spent. I have myself felt that even money appropriated by the Government for celebration purposes was more or less inefficiently expended. I should like to see it done economically; but I should like to see also very permanent and abiding results, because I believe that great value in every sense, moral and political and economical, will result from these celebrations of peace.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me I should like to ask a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly, Mr. Bartholdt.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. As I understand it, to fix the scope of this celebration and plan is left entirely to the United States by the Canadian and the English commissions?

Dr. SHAW. I so understand it.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. And then after a plan has been devised to appropriate the total amount, Canada and England will match, dollar for dollar, what we give?

Dr. SHAW. The prime minister of Canada, Mr. Borden, has so stated has he not?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Dr. SHAW. And that has been supported by Sir Edmund Walker, and a number of other Canadians, both in public and in semipublic life.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Is the Canadian Government going to make that appropriation officially, or is the English Government going to make it, or are they going to make it jointly?

Dr. SHAW. The Canadian Government——

Mr. STEWART (interposing). Separately.

Dr. SHAW. The Canadian Government will match, dollar for dollar, what we give. What the English Government will do will be in addition to that and separate from that.

STATEMENT OF PROF. JAMES BROWN SCOTT, OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Prof. Scott. Mr. Chairman, there is very little that I feel I should say after the matter has been so fully presented.

It seems to me, however, that the time has come, or should come very soon, when the United States should determine whether there should be an official celebration and what manner and form that celebration should take.

These gentlemen who have labored for the last four years have created plan after plan, and have created a sentiment at home and abroad in favor of a celebration of 100 years of peace.

But they have come to an impasse. We do not know how far we should go or where we should stop, and we can not very well ask the Canadian and British authorities to pledge themselves to a celebration unless these authorities can be assured that the United States Government itself believes that a celebration should take place and takes charge of the national or the international phases of it.

Dr. Shaw. What we call the ceremonial phases of it.

Prof. Scott. Now, what the Government should do we can not as private individuals suggest. It seems to me that the one thing we should do at the present time is to suggest the appointment of a commission, a limited commission, if you please, giving that commission a small sum of money—I personally would be averse to the appropriation of a large sum of money— in order to make a preliminary survey as to the nature and extent of the official national or international celebration for which the United States would be responsible.

Now, if such a commission were appointed, with a modest sum of money to meet its necessary expenses, this commission naturally would get into touch with the various gentlemen and the committees who have given thought to this matter for the past four years, and would be in a position to report to Congress a plan outlining the nature and the scope of this celebration, and it seems to me that at the present it is rather useless to go ahead and to outline plan after plan which shall never take place; but it would be the part of wisdom, on the contrary, to appoint a small representative official and responsible commission to study the various plans and then to present such a project for the consideration of Congress.

When that is done we will know just what the Government is prepared to recommend, and the foreign governments will be in a position to cooperate.

But at the present time everything is in the air; and therefore, for the purpose of certainty and reaching some kind of conclusion as to what should be done, I think a preliminary survey is necessary; and at that preliminary survey a study of the nature, the plan, and the scope of the celebration should be made by an official committee; and that for the purpose of carrying out the work of this commission a small sum should be appropriated, just large enough to cover the expenses for work actually done.

Mr. Smith. Prof. Scott, has not this volunteer committee done that part of the work already? Have they not actually accomplished what you suggest?

Prof. SCOTT. No, sir; they have done a large part of the work. They have prepared many plans. It might be that the commission to be appointed might accept part of these plans and might reject others.

If the hundred years of peace is to be appropriately celebrated, it must be done officially; and it is well to know at the very beginning just what part the Government will take in it; and the Government would prefer to rely on the commissioners appointed by it to report to it a plan and the scope of the celebration. The members, Mr. Stewart and his committee, the State committees, and the local committees, would be very glad to place at the disposal of this commission such information and such projects as they have.

But the point is to say whether the United States Government is going to do anything, and to what extent the United States Government is prepared to celebrate this event, before any official cooperation can be asked from the foreign governments which we are seeking to interest in the movement.

Mr. ROGERS. Do you care to suggest a sum which, in your opinion. this bill ought to carry?

Prof. SCOTT. Well, I should hesitate to suggest-off hand a sum; but as the question has been asked I will indicate what I had in mind. It seems to me, of course, that the commissioners to be appointed should serve gratuitously.

Mr. ROGERS. That is provided for in the bill.

Prof. SCOTT. That is provided for in the bill. But, in addition to that, there should be a paid secretary; and then a certain amount should be set aside for necessary traveling and other expenses.

Mr. STRAUS. And for plans.

Prof. SCOTT. I should think $25,000.

Mr. STRAUS. That would not be enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Straus, do you care to call anybody else?

STATEMENT OF PROF. FRED M. FLING, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Prof. FLING. Mr. Chairman, this matter has been pretty well thrashed over here, and it seems to me that the principal point, perhaps, has not been sufficiently emphasized.

One point, as I understand it, is that the Government of the United States shall officially declare itself in favor of this celebration and its willingness to take some part in it.

What the size of this committee shall be, how much money shall be assigned to them, what the commission shall recommend, after it has worked the thing over, it seems to me are secondary points. But here is a movement, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that something more significant be done than the celebration of the treaty of Ghent. This thing is simply part of a great movement. It is not simply to celebrate the treaty of Ghent; it is not simply to celebrate 100 years of peace between England and this country; it is to lay the foundation for this great peace movement—in which you are all interested, and the representatives of the United States have been especially friendly to it at all times—the substitution of peaceful methods, taking a long step toward the substitution of a world organization for the present appeal to arms.

Now the one thing, I think, that impresses an American, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, who is familiar with life on the Continent as well as over here, is the part that the National Government plays or the part that it does not play in great affairs of this kind. Perhaps in the past it has been a good thing; I doubt it very much at present. It seems to me when a big thing like this comes up the initiative should not be left to individuals; it seems to me the direction of it ought to be taken out of our hands and be made truly national in character. And what kind of a celebration would this be unless it had the national stamp upon it? We propose to leave the local phase to the citizens of the towns to take care of, but when it comes to a national celebration, a celebration meaning the participation of England, Canada, France, Germany, and the United States—and all these other countries that will participate—what kind of a celebration would it be if the United States of America, the great moral force of this century, did not stand at the forefront? How can this committee, working locally as it has worked, represent the people of the United States?

As I understand, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, all that is being asked here is that you recommend to the House of Representatives the creating of a commission. It is immaterial how large that committee is and how much money shall be given it to do their work, but for that committee, by its appointment, to recognize that the United States is going to take an official part in this celebration, and then that committee can make an estimate as to how much money they want to expend and how much money will be needed to carry this thing through. Now, when questions have been asked as to how much it is going to cost to do this, if your committee is simply going to sit down and look over the data of the other committee it will not take much money; but suppose your committee undertakes to formulate larger plans and needs to employ professional help to make these estimates, then it will cost much more. For this preliminary work I think $25,000 should do it; but it ought not to be difficult, after talking it over with the committee, to arrive at some estimate as to what that preliminary work would be, so that you could fix the number of representatives on the committee and the amount of money required and present it to Congress. I think what the committee has in mind in coming here is not the particular features, not to emphasize the number of members of the committee, nor the money to be recommended, but that the United States Government should decide to take an official part in this celebration. And I hope, gentlemen, that after listening to the sentiment you have heard expressed, we will have your hearty support to this end.

I have been interested now a good many years—naturally, I suppose, for a university man and a teacher of young people, and especially a teacher of history—in this movement for the establishment of an international agreement to take the place of war, and in going about speaking to these audiences I have been impressed by the fact that everywhere, almost without exception, the idea of a celebration of this kind was given a tremendous impetus.

Mr. SHARP. That suggestion I made with reference to the amount was only tentative. I think the expense of preparing plans, etc., should come out of the larger general fund when provided.

Mr. FLING. I quite agree with you, sir; I do not think it is really necessary to go into that now.

But let me say one thing further: I am a pretty enthusiastic and optimistic American. This country is big and rich. I go to the Continent and see much there that is far superior to what we get here. It is my opinion, not that we should spend money lavishly, but if we make up our minds to celebrate this thing it is not a question of how much money we want to spend, but what kind of a memorial we want to put up. If we want to put up a bridge across the Niagara River, then we should put up the money to do that. That is the way these things are done over there. It is not a question of what we shall build for to-day or to-morrow, but this country, with its immense wealth, should try to do the finest thing that possibly can be done. I would rather see one splendid thing than a whole lot of little things scattered here and there—something big. Just in a little city like Lincoln we raised, three years ago, $40,000 for a statue of Lincoln. Its committee, made up of members of the assembly, procured Mr. French (the best living sculptor after St. Gaudens) to provide that statue and it was dedicated a year ago. Mr. French considers it the best thing he has ever done and, next to the work of St. Gaudens, his statue of Lincoln, I think, is the finest statue in the United States and the finest thing of Lincoln we have and we are proud of it. That is the kind of a memorial we want. We have the finest Capitol Building here in the world, and we want to match that here and there, all over the country, with big things and make this country of ours stand for something fine. That is the way we are all interested in it, because it seems to me the ideal we like to see this country stand for—big things.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other speakers, Mr. Humphrey?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I see ex-Congressman Pugsley here.

STATEMENT OF MR. CORNELIUS A. PUGSLEY, FORMERLY A MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Mr. PUGSLEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the facts in connection with this movement have been already so clearly and fully presented that it is absolutely useless for me to add anything to what has already been said. I am sure, however, we may safely leave to this Committee on Foreign Affairs this whole project and that it will be worked out in a most desirable and satisfactory manner for the country and so far as this committee is concerned.

STATEMENT OF DR. HENRY STURGIS DRINKER, PRESIDENT OF LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

Dr. DRINKER. Mr. Chairman, to me, as I said before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at our hearing in this matter 18 months ago, one great main idea stands out boldly—that is, that our practical American people should be brought to realize the value of this great peace asset that is theirs—the fact that for 100 years the blessing of peace has rested, with all its benefits, on Great Britain and America, the two great English-speaking nations, who, with just rule, dominate the world.

When we remember the damage inflicted in the War of 1812 on the commerce of England, and in our Civil War on the commerce of the United States, by war, the enormous loss in blood and money, the paralyzation of business and of progress, the loss of precious lives, we may well feel that it is worthy of a great effort to bring home to all our people the lessons of this past hundred years of peace, and the thought of what peace and amity between the English-speaking peoples of the earth will count for in the hundred years to come, not only to them, but by way of precept and example to the whole world.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY C. MORRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Chicago organization I came to Richmond without any thought of attending this meeting in Washington. I am here to-day, however, very much interested in the discussion to which you are so kindly listening.

It seems to me there are just two points I would like to emphasize in regard to the features of the proposed celebration. One is the fact that the organization of this committee is distinct from that of any other committee or any other peace organization in the United States. This American committee does not pretend, as I understand, to touch upon the subject of the general peace propaganda. It is a committee organized solely and strictly and rigorously limited to the subjects of the celebration of the 100 years of peace between Great Britain, the British dominions, and the United States of America. But, on the other hand, while it is so rigorously limited in its objects, the proposed celebration may be participated in by all the other nations. A resolution was adopted at Richmond, I may say, expressing the sense of that conference, and it so recommended to the American committee, that committees representing all the nationalties in our citizenship should be invited to take part in order to show the breadth of the sentiment which prevails through the country. And in order to give everyone adequate representation in the various localities it was further thought that because of the variety of racial groups within our borders, it was the sense of that conference that in all the local committees, representatives of the various nationalities should be actively engaged. So that the object of the celebration is not in any sense to be limited simply to the people of the English-speaking races. We propose to incorporate, in the management of it, in the administration, all of the various elements which form our national population and from which we draw our great national activities.

I am very much impressed, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, with the remark of Prof. Fling that it is the tendency, if you please, on the part of this people, officially, to be indifferent to occasions of this and similar character. I do not mean to say it in the sense of any reproach whatever, because I know there are a great many demands upon our people, for I know you, as a committee, have a great many such requests before you, asking you to make appropriations or that you sanction or approve plans for the participation of the United States in various enterprises in which a number of nations are interested. But I am reminded especially of this, in this connection, that last winter it was my pleasure to return to the city of Ghent where it had

been my privilege and honor to serve this country for a period of five years and where I also had an opportunity again to meet a gentleman who had served during all of that period and perhaps something like 20 years as burgomaster, and I called on him and we had some conversation about this celebration. He said, "I sincerely hope, sir, that your country will take some official recognition." He says, "I can not see how, however, you can invite me" (there was an invitation at that time outstanding to come to the conference at New York, which was to take place in May) "when our invitation to the United States to participate in our exposition this summer has been utterly ignored."

Gentlemen, that is all I have to say and I am very glad indeed to leave the matter in the hands of this committee.

(At this point the bell rang announcing a call of the House.)

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. Chairman we had one or two other speakers, but I realize you will have to suspend here and we thank you for your courtesy in receiving us during the busy hours of the day, and we now leave the matter in your hands. If you wish to call upon us at any time we shall be pleased to render your committee any service within our power.

The CHAIRMAN. I see Mrs. Horton here. Do you care to make a brief statement, Mrs. Horton?

Mrs. HORTON. Just a word, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF MRS. JOHN MILLER HORTON, PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL BOARD OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mrs. HORTON. As president of the local board of Buffalo, naturally I am very much interested with everything connected with the frontier, and I would advocate, of course, the bridge we are already talking about. But with another thought in view, I would like to call your attention to the work of women. I would like to say to you that at a meeting of the representatives of the patriotic societies, at the Richmond conference, it was unanimously resolved that a statue to the memory of the good Queen Victoria would be a very suitable method to arouse the interest of the women of the United States.

Of course, we would like a little money; that goes without saying. But we might be able to acquire quite a sum ourselves, and I suggested to those ladies present that they should carry it to their homes, to their associations (I will not take your time to mention the different societies we represent), and place it before them, their colleagues, and their chapters, and notify me as to the decision reached in connection with this work. But it certainly seems as if a statue of Queen Victoria erected by the women of America would appeal to our English cousins, brothers, and friends more than anything we might do.

I thank you for allowing me to present the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very glad to have you with us, Mrs. Horton.

(Thereupon, at 4.15 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned.)

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